NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1878.

Vol. XXXVII... No. 11,478.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE FOR PEACE.

THE REPUBLICANS OUTSPOKEN. THE STATE CONVENTION RENOMINATES B. F. PRESCOTT FOR GOVERNOR-MR. CHANDLER DENOUNCED IN COMMITTEE-THE RESOLUTIONS FOR PACIFICA-

TION, REPORM, SPECIE PAYMENTS, ECONOMY, The Republican State Committee of New-Hampshire held a secret meeting at Concord Tuesday evening, at which a strong feeling in favor of President Hayes and the spirit of his policy was manifested, and the recent letter of Mr. William E. Chandler was denounced. Mr. Chandler, who was present, replied to his critics, and some sharp words passed. The State Convention of the party was held at Concord vesterday. A platform was adopted without amendment, approving the Cinchinati platform and a policy of pacification and public honesty. Of President Hayes, it said, "While we admit an honest difference of opinion in respect to his past policy, we welcome and approve his patriotic and sincere efforts to keep faith with the people and secure to the whole country the blessings of a just, efficient and honest Republican National Administration." The platform declared for henest payment of the debt, resumption, economy and education, approved of the efforts to extend commerce, and opposed further land grants. B. F. Prescott was renominated for Governor, and David E. Willard for Railroad Commissioner.

PRESIDENT HAYES COMMENDED.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE AND CONVENTION -GOVERNOR PRESCOTT RENOMINATED BY AC-

follows:

Presidents—Chas. H. Bell, of Exeter.
Fice treeddents—One from each consty.
Secretaries—Geo. E. Jenks, of Concord, Henry Putney, of Andover, and E. W. Farr, of Latricton.
Committee on Resolutions—Mosers, Ginsan Marston, of Exeter; Jacob G. Young, of Medbury; Reubea W. Page, of Gilmanton; L. D. Mason, of Tauworth; Wm. E. Stevens, of Concord; Orrin C. Moore, of Mashna; John W. Sturtevant, of Keene, Levi W. Barton, of Newport; Jas. W. Fatterson, of Hanover, and Alfred R. Evans, of Gorham.

N. Secretaries were admitted to the meeting, which

No reporters were admitted to the meeting, which THE CONVENTION ORGANIZES.

The convention was called to order at Phenix Hall at 11:45 a. m. to-day by Mr. E. M. Toplitf, President of the State Committee, who announced

the officers as agreed upon last night. Mr. Bell appeared upon the platform, and with applause. Ou being inwas received treduced, he addressed the convention. He began with a recital of the proud record of the Republican party and passed on to the consideration of the differences in the party at the present time. He said that the great body is not divided in respect to any of the cardinal doctrines of the party; on the Southern question, all Rapubbeans cordially agree in demanding permanent pacifleation of the South and complete protection of its purification of the Civil Service and the discharge of the national liability in honest money; whatever discrepancy of views may exist is confined to the manner in which those principles can be carried into practice -the difference concerning methods, not principles. The question which addresses uself to the practical, sensible men of the party is, he said, whether it is wise to exalt matters of minor moment into a cause of serious division; whether it sis not better for those who are laboring side by side, each in his own fashion, to accomplish a common result, to be friends instead of opponents. However these questions may be answered, the speaker declared there is nothing in the political situation that in any way affects the coming campaign in New-Hamshire; our election involves no question on National policy; it is simply a choice between Republican and Democratic rule.

NOMINATIONS. Thomas E. Sawyer, of Dover, moved that Benjamin F. Prescott be nominated candidate for Governor by acclamation. The motion was carried with applause, and B F. Prescott, of Epping, was declared the nominee. Wim. H. Sise, of Portsmouth, who seconded the above, suggested that the action of the convention was premature, as no report of the

Committee on Credentials had beeen made. The Committee on Credentials reported 637 delegates present.

Mr. Sise then moved that Benjamin F. Prescott be nominated candidate for Governor, which motion was put and carried, not with standing that there had been no reconsideration of the previous vote. A committee composed of Messys, Dunlan, Saw yer and Pillsbury, was appointed to conduct Governor Prescott to the Convention.

The convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Railroad Commissioner, and the names of David E. Willard, of Oxford; Josiah Turner, of Sunapee, and John W. Sturtevant were severally presented. The first ballot resulted in no choice, but en the second ballot David E. Willard, of Oxford, was elected by a vote of 250 in a total of 455. On motion of Major W. E. Farr of Littleton, the convention proceeded to select a State Committee for the ensuing year. While several counties were selecting members of the committee, A. F. Spike said that the committee on resolutions could not report until 2 o'clock. He moved that the convention adjourn till that hour. Several delegates warmly objected to this, but after some discussion the convention adjourned as suggested.

A HAYES PLATFORM ADOPTED. The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock. Governor Prescott appeared and thanked the convention

in a brief speech. The platform of resolutions was then reported by mittee. They were outspoken for President Hayes and for specie payment. Amos Tucker called for the reading of the third

resolution, which condemned Democrats for their inflation proclivities. He said he would not oppose the resolutions in genera', but when they condemned the action of the Democrats in attempting to bebase our currency, he would favor the changing of the third resolution, so that it should condemn both Democrats and Republicans who voted in favor of an unsound currency and a sham dollar. He moved that the word Democrat be stricken out of the resolution.

The motion was opposed by General Marston and

The resolutions as reported were then adopted without further opposition. The convention at 2:50 p. m. adjourned.

THE PLATFORM. CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 9.—The platform adopted by the Republican Convention to-day, was not changed from the form in which it was reported by the com-

mittee. It is as follows:

mittee. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the Republicans of New-Hampshire reaffirm and readopt the Cincinnati platform, which pledged the party to these declarations and principles, to wit: The United States of America is a nation; the full protection of all citizens in the full enjoyment of all their rights; the permanent pacification of the South era section of the Union; the redemption of United States notes in com, by a continuous and steady progress to specie payments; that Serators and Representatives, who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office; the invariable rule for appointments to have reference to honesty, fidelity and capability of appointees, leaving to the party in power those places where the harmony and vigor of the Administration require its policy to be represented; the deprecation of all sectional feelings and tendencies; the speedy, thorough, and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all who being official trusts; opposition to further land grants to corporations and monopolies; the adjustment of duffes upon imports for revenue, so as to promote the interests of American labor, and advance the prosperity of the whole people.

Resolved, That we recognize the paramount daty of Presudent Hayes to remote rites eingh and solvent professions actual and living realities; and while we admit an honest difference of opinion in respect to his past acts, we welcome and approve his patriotic and sincere efforts to keep faith with the people, and secure to the whole country the blessings of a just, efficient and honest Republican National Administration.

Resolved, That we condemn as recreant and rainous the second attempt of the Demorratic Resolved, That the Republicans of New Hamp-

pose all schemes to rob the Treasury and injure public credit; and,

Resolved, That the unchallenged purity, economy and efficiency of all departments of the present Administration, the continued reduction of the public debt, the refunding of bonds at a lower rate of interest, and the wise and hapeful efforts to restore prosperity at home and extend the field of American commerce and manufactures alread, deserve and receive our unqualited approbation.

Resolved, That we condemn as factions and mischievors all attempts to reopen the Presidential controversy, or to question the title of the President to his high office.

The tenth, deventh and twelfth resolutions relate

eleventh and twelfth resolutions relate

SKEICH OF GOVERNOR PRESCOTT.

Governor Benjamin Franklin Prescott, who upon the farm now owned by him. Nathan G. Prescott he Governor) is one of the best practical ace Governor Prescott made up his mind to secure an education, and went to Phillips Exeter Academy in 1850, where he fitted for codings. Entering Durinouth education, and went to Phillips Exercity Academy 1850, where he fitted for college. Extering Dartmont in 1853, he was granuted in 1856. Dardmot the simonias after leaving cologo he taught school in Republic the ten went to Concord and read law in the office of it late Chief-Jostice Beliows. He was admitted to the Merrimack County Bar in 1850, and in 1861 became connected with the editorial department of the Independent Democrat, a position he retained and the absence of Geo. G. Fogg as Minister t Switzerland. He was also a special agent of the Treatury Berton of the Switzerland the case has a special agent of the Treatury Berton for about three years, being remove during Precident Johnson's administration. In 1872 was elected Secretary of Sun, and reciberted in 1871 1875 and 1876. He was also appointed a trusice of the Agricultural College in 1874, a position he now hold For about fifteen years he was Secretary of the Republican State Committee. Last year he was elected Governor by a majority of 3,637.

'AN INFLATION PARTY.

CALL FOR A GREENBACE MEETING AT TOLEDO ON FEBRUARY 22.

Tolepo, Ohio, Jan. 9 .- A call has been issued for a National Convention of the National party to be held in this city on the 221 of February next. 1

reads as follows:

The undersigned, believing the present financial polecy of those in control of the Federal Government is destructive of the best interests of the people, and that, it continued, it will bring general rain and unprecedented suffering upon the industrial classes; and also betteving that therough organization and neity of action may induce those in power to take such steps as will avert such exhaustions results, call auton those, regardless of past political affiliation, who will unlie for independent action, to elect one deternted in each Congressional District, and afterward by proper authority two delegates for each state at large, to meet in National Convention in the City of Toledo on the 224 day of February, 1878, they to take such action as wisdom may deletale.

More than 100 names are appended to the call, among them being these of Wendell Philips, of Massachusetta, Peter Cooper, of New-York; Thomas D. Hassey, of New-Jersey; Alexander Camobell, of Ellinois; Ellanton Dan-can, of Kentucky; and Moses W. Field, of Michigan.

A STRUGGLE TO CONTROL WALLES.

Boston, Jan 9 .-- The crispins at Lynn contime their war on the manufacturers, and a general strike throughout the city seems inevitable. A new & Co.'s, shoe manufacturers, yesterday, caused more riotons; recording, a mob of over a thousand strikers assaulting the new men, as they left their work. At a meeting of the manufacturers the action of the Board of Architection or ordering a strike at Boark & Co.'s shops was denounced as arotterry and unjust.

DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Boszon, Jan. 9.—The schooner F. Trenton, of Elisworth, Me., Captain Freeman, with coal from Ro boken for Boston, was driven to sea in a gale on the 4th inst., and the captain was washed overboard and drowned. Everything above decks was swept away. On the 6th inst., the schooner Zephyr tock her in tow, and brought her with the crew into Gloucester.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE. Madison, Wis., Jan. 9.-The Legislature met here at noon to-day. In the Senate A. J. Turner was chosen chief clerk, and L. M. Brayton sergeant-at-arms. Both are Republicans. In the Assembly A. R. Barrows, of Chippewa (Greenbacker), was elected Speaker by a coalition of the Democrats and Greenbackers. J. R. Hunter was elected chief eleck and Anthon Klaus ser-geant-at-arms, both of whom are Democrats.

SUICIDE OF A DEFAULTER. BARNETT, Vt., Jan. 9.-Caledonia County greatly excited over a recent discovery that the Hon. J. D. Abbott, who was intrusted with a large amount of

joyed the utmost confidence of the community, is a de-faulter to the extent of many thousand dollars. Imme-diately upon his exposure he attempted suicide, this af-ternoon, taking poison, and it is thought he will die.

THE CONQUEST OF TURKEY.

PROSPECTS OF AN ARMISTICE. THE OTTOMAN COMMANDERS INSTRUCTED TO ASK

FOR ONE ON CONDITIONS PROPOSED BY THE LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 9.

A telegram from Constantinople, says that "the Council of Ministers agreed upon the conditions of an armistice, and submitted them for the Sultan's approval. The Sultan has approved the terms pro posed, and has ordered the commanders in the field to conclude an armistice with the Russian generals. Before agreeing on this course Server Pasha, the Turkish Foreign Minister, telegraphed to Musurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador at London, instructing the conditions of an armistice. Lord Derby replied that Russia would not entertain such a proposal, and counselled direct negotiations between the belligerents. It is said that negotiations continue between England and Russia on the question of medi-

ENGLAND DESIROUS OF AN ARMISTICE ONLY. A special dispatch to The Times from Berlin says: 'Russia having consented to enter into negotiations

for an armistice, even if the preliminaries of peace are not settled beforehand, the conclusion of a truce This is probably the real basis of the apparent ac

All Tick and Bason W. Tapons severed the auter in the Concention of the severe made by General Consulting and the desired of the severe and the Concention of the sev ition during the negotiations has been stated to be HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED ELSEWHERE

THE REVOLT IN CRETE.

Loxnon, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1879. The Standard understands that Mr. Layard, Brunch Alabasoctor at Constantinepie, has requested the immediate dispatch of a British man-of-war to Crete, and that the Admiral commanding the Mediterraneur flect will order the perman at statisting of one there. The Standard's Vienna correspondent ways a telegram from Crete, states that be efficies between the insurgents and Turks commenced on Tuesday.

WHAT MAY BE A WIFE-MURDER,

Elizabeth Wall, age thirty-two, was found unconscious and lying in a pool of blood, in the hall of No. 40% East Twentieth--t, last evening. She was taken to the Bellevne Hospital, where it was found that sh had received severe injuries in the abdomen, which had revidently been caused by a kick. Joseph P. Well, the husband of the injured woman, has the reputation of being a wife-beater and one of their five children stated to the police that the father had come home drunk, and had kicked the me her as sac hav on the hed with her children around her. The woman access stancered into the hall, and fell where she was found by the efficient. Wall left the house after the assault, but returned about an hour later, when he was arrested. He is a baker by trade, and has been employed at Euclidee's restaurant, at Grand and Ludiowsts. Little hope is cinterialized of the recovery of Mrs. Wall.

THE ACKLEN-DARRALL CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 9 .- The information ated in the United States Court by Dis rict-Attorney Lacey against Loud, charged with stuffing ballot-boxes Third Congressional District, was tried to-day. The prosecution broke down, and the United States District Attorney requested permission of the Court to enter a nollo prosequi. It chaimed by Ackleris triends that the indictinguist Lond was secured through certain influences uclay settlen in the Acklen-Dierral contest in Congress They believe the disposition or this case will heaten decaden tayorable to Acklen by the Congressional Conmittee. It is understeed that the State authorities a now take proceedings against Darrall's witnesses f perjary. of the Court to enter a notic prosequi. It is

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN DAKOTA DEADWOOD, D. T., Jan. 9.-Peter Riley, of

Spearfish, reports that a band of Indians yesterday drave off about fifty head of horses from that vicinity, the properly of reachines. Two companies of cavatry, of Major Evans's commond, started from Spearfish, vester-day, on a acouting expedition of five days. They will realistly visit the Deer Ladac Monotatus in search of the Indians' camp. Show Indians are reported u that

Bennington, Vt., Jan. 9.—The Bennington Battle Monument Association held their annual meeting o-day. Governor Prescott, of New-Hampshire, and Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, were elected to fill va-cancies in the corporation. Governor Fafrbanks was re-elected president. Already \$27,500 have been raised.

THE BENNINGTON BATTLE MONUMENT.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF NAMES. PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 9 .- At a meeting of

the Western Nail Association, held in this city to-day, the card rates in balls were advanced to \$2.50; terms, sixty days; 10 cents per keg off in 200-keg lots; 2 per cent off for cash in ten days. A further stoppage of mills to reduce production was agreed upon. HARVARD COLLEGE FINANCES.

Boston, Jan. 9 .- The Harvard College treas-

urer's report shows that the receipts of the year were

\$556,767 43; the expenses \$407,433 83; net increase of funds, exclusive of gifts and legacies, \$59,333 60.

KING HUMBERT I. PROCLAIMED.

KING VICTOR EMANUEL CONSCIOUS TO THE LAST-GREAT EMOTION DISPLAYED BY THE PEOPLE.

ROME, Jan. 9 .- King Victor Emanuel is dead. During last night his condition changed for the worse. The irregularity of his pulse and the difficulty be experienced in breathing increased. At 8 this morning symptoms of miliary of Garibaldi. eruption appeared, which became profuse later in the day. In the afternoon the last sacraments were administered to the dying King, who received the priest with great serenity. Victor Emanuel then summoned Prince Humbert, the heir apparent, and his wife, Princess Margherita. to his bedside, and conversed with them for a him to request Lord Derby to arrange with Russia | few minutes. The miliary eruption continued to increase. The King then summoned all who were in the habit of approaching him. He addressed to every one present a few words, and a few moments after he died.

The news of the King's death spread through the

city, and caused great emotion among the people.

Prince Humbert has been proclaimed King of Italy. He has confirmed the present Ministers in

Later .- It is stated that King Victor Emanuel confessed to Monsigneur F. Marinelli, Sacristan of the Apostelic Palaces, who was sent to him by the Pope. He was also visited by Monagueur Cenni, the Pope's domestic prelate. The Austrian Ambassador was present, with Prince Humbert, the Prin-King received the sacrament from his chaplain, Anzi-King labored increased, and he was caused to inhale oxygen, which seemed to give him a little strength. He sainted those present, bending his head twice,

The diplomatists, being informed of the death of the King and Prince Humbert's accession, proceeded to the Quirinal immediately to condole.

The newspapers appear in black, and remind their readers that Victor Emanuel's tife was dedicated to the greatness and happiness of Italy.

THE POPE AFFECTED.

ROME, Jan. 9.—The Pope is very much affected by the death of Victor Emanuel.

GENERAL MOURNING IN FLORENCE. for came to the reserved.]
From Nor., Jan. 9.—Intense grief is exhibited in

this city over the death of King Victor Emanuel, and signs of mourning are everywhere displayed. GREAT SUMPRISE IN GERMANY. INT CARLE TO THE TRIBUNE!

BEHLIN, Jan. 9 .- The announcement of the death of King Victor Emanuel has created great consternation here, in consequence of fears regarding the

KING HUMBERT'S PROCLAMATION. ROME, Jan. 9.-King Hambert L has issued the

were occupied by the Russians, whose vangaard advanced in the direction of Teke.
The Russian loss in these operations was unimportant. Renter's St. Petersburg dispatch
says: "The hollowness of the Turkish resistance
in the Trojan Pass is regarded here as a sign that the
Turkish lesses are irretrievable. It is pointed out
that Russia's losses, although great, are considerally
less then half a single normal year's contingent recruits."

MAHMOUD DAMAD STILL POWERFUL,
Losnos, Weinesday, Jan. 9, 1878.

"The deposition of Sulciman Pasha from the
supreme command of the army in Remneha," a Vienna
telegram to the Times anys, "and the appointment in
his-stead of Resel Pashs, the faithful tonower of
Halmond Damad was, in itself, a sign that the Sultan's
brocher fielaw (Maimond Demad) has green prevailed,
and the news te-day confirms it. All remains as
before. Neither the resignation of Maimond
Damal, her of Ethen Pasha, Lae G and Visier,
have been acc pied, the desire of the Cambler
of Pepantics tind the War Cambel should be dute away
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Albert, his mother being Theresa, daughter of the Grand Dake Ferdinand, of Tuscany. His education, both military and scientific, was of a careful and severe character. He became Duke of Savoy, and in 1842 he was married to the Arch Duchess Adelaide, of Austria. In the war with Austria, in 1848, he commanded the Brigade of Savoy, and was wounded at the battle of Golto. In the battle of Nevara, in 1849, he distinguished himself; and when Charles Athert, in consequence of this defeat, abducated, Victor was called to the throac at a period of great National danger. He was under stood to be favorable to liberal political principles and this impression was strengthened by his first acts, and especially by his selection of his first Cabinet under D'Azeglio. In 1850, Count Cayour was called to his Cabinet, as Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. He was soon after named Minister of the Marine and Finance; and in 1852, President of the Council in the place of D'Azeglio. Under the influ ence of Cayour, Victor Emanuel reorganized the finances and the army. He made peace with Austria. He also greatly lessened the privileges of the clergy; he transferred to the State the property of the church, and from the religious institutions be took away the control of education This brought upon him, as well as upon Cavore, the greater excommunication of the Pope, and the he tility of the Sardinian clergy. In 1855, he lost, by a remarkable succession of berenvements, his mother, wife, brother, and child, and he was himself extremely ill. He joined, in 1855, the Angio-French Alliance against Russia. In 1859, hi daughter Clotilde was married to the Prince Napeicon. In the same year, war again broke out between Austria and Sardinia, the latter refusing to disarm at the dictation of the fermer power. France and Sardmia became close ailies in this war Victor led his troops in person. He was accompanied by his son Humbert, who then, though only lifteen years of age, was intrusted with the command of a brigade. It was at the battle of Palestro that the king won the honorable title of Ke Galautuomo by the intrepidity which he displayed. The great bat tie of Magenta was fought Jane 4, 1859, resulting in the evacuation of Lombardy by the Austrians. The equally important battle of Solfermo eccurred June 24, 1859. It was notly contested, occupying about sixteen hours, the Austrians being under the command of the Emperor Francis Joseph in person. It closed the war, and the peace of Villafranca followed. Its main supulation was the cession to Victor Emanuel of Lembardy, with the exception of the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, Savoy and Nice being coded to France in 1869. For this conquest, Sardiana disbursed a sum of \$42,000,000. The terms of the treaty were exceedingly unpopular in Italy. The insurrection in Sicily gave Cavour his opportunity. The rulers of Parma, Modena and Tuscany having been expelled by the people, Victor Emanuel annexed those States, and, by the aid of Garibaldi, the Two Sicilies Victor Emanuel assumed, March 17th, 1861, the title of King of Italy, which had been bestowed

upon him by the Italian Parliament at Turia. This title was soon after recognized by France and England, and subsequently by the other European powers. Cavour died in Jame, 1861, and was succeeded, as Prime Minister, by Ricasoli. The rising of Garibuldi, in 1862, was suppressed finally at A-prononne. In May, 1865, Victor Emanuel took p his residence in Florence. All negotiations for packages before sending them to market.

THE KING OF ITALY DEAD. a better understanding with the Holy See had failed. The brief war of Italy in alliance with Prussia occurred in 1866, the result of which was the surrender by Austria of Venice, that State being incorporated with the Italian kingdom. The battle of Sadowa was fatal to Austrian pretensions. The good understanding of France and Italy was im perilled by the attack made by Garibaldi on Rome. Troops were ultimately sent forward, Ratazzi having resigned, by order of the new Minister, Menabrea, their purpose being to control the movements

> The finances of the kingdom having become embarrassed, Victor Emanuel, in May, 1867, gave up his own share of the civil list, and proposed the sale of the Church lands and a reduction of civil expenditure. Soon after, French capitalists advanced 0,000,000 on security of the proposed sale. In 1870 the King addressed to the Pope a letter, declaring that the occupation of Rome by Italian troops was indispensable to the public peace, and the evacuation of that city by the French garrison equally so. The last French soldier was withdrawn from Italy on the breaking out of the Franco-German war. On the 12th of September, 1870, the Italian troops took possession of Viterbo, and on the 20th, after a brief resistance, they entered Rome. The next month this event was notified to the European courts, and in December the Italian Parilament declared Rome the Capital of Italy. The same body in May passed the bill of the Papal guarantees, defining the situation of the Poutiff, and regulating the relations of Church and State. The Vatican, with its dependencies, was guaranteed to the Pope, with the Lateran and Castel Gondolfo. On the 2d of July Victor Emannel made his official entry into Rome, taking possession of the Quirinal for a residence. On the 27th of November he opened the first Italian Parliament held in Rome. The opening of the Mont Cenis Tunnel for traffic was celebrated at Turin on the 17th of September; and the tunnelling of Mont St. Gothard

> The year 1872 was one of comparative serenity in Italy. An attempt in Parliament to grant certain privileges to the heads of religious houses in Rome created some excitement, with rioting and bloodshed. On the 20th of October the Jesuits were expelled from the Roman College and other houses occupied by them in the city. In March, 1874, Victor

above aliaded to with the Countess Rosa. It was celebrated by the priest, but had never received the sanction of the civil authority, which was required by the laws of Italy. No person could perform the civil ceremony for the King except the President of the Senate, and no one holding that office could be found willing to oblige his monarch in that particalar. When he removed to Rome he was anxious to bring his religiously legitumate and civilly illegiti-mate children to the Quirinal, and to have both his families under the same royal soof. To this his children by Maria Adelaide objected; Prince illum-bert threatened to leave Italy if such an arrange-ment was made; his wife joined in the protest, and the King prulently gave way.

THE KING'S SUCCESSOR.

Prince Humbert, the successor of Victor Emanuel, it is stated, is not popular with the Italian people. It is even said that he has only the family virtue of physical courage, and that he has ill treated his wife, Margherita, a daughter of the Duke of Genoa. generally admired for her sweetness of character, and for her symmethy with the wants and wishes of the people. Whenever she appeared in public shaps has been warmly received, while from her husbang

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE BATTLE-AN INCUFECTUAL ATTACK ON MR. PENDLETON BY THE LABOR RE-

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 9.-The day has been the of intense excitement in political circles, the friend of the various canadates having been putting forth the most intense excitement was created about non-by members of the Legislature receiving from Citsinual), through the mail, an anonymous circular, in of vincietiveness and issued by the workingne n's organ acter: "Hi is not long since Pendisten with the wife ence of a fast and pretty woman, not \$89,000 from the United States Treasury—money belonging to the people on α franchilent claim that find been previous rejected farce times as unjust and fraudulent. The rest of the circular is a menace to all whe vote for Mr. Pendleton, who is denounced as a " too of day's work." The chelt ment caused by this bond shell banned be described. Men went from one head quarrers to another, asking the meaning of this onslaught The friends of Mr. Pendleton, for the time being, because anie striction, fearing all the prospects of their favor had been crushed. They however, again rallied strongt and meet sympathy is expressed for him, and the dis-orable tricks, denounce I A reaction has taken place at is conceiled by outsides; that this attack will the a closely cement the Pendleton men, and draw to his port those who have beretorore been undeeded a who they would supert. Mr. Pendleton has, will doubt, gamed at least three votes by this actack. who they would so pert. Mr. Pendleton has, without dentit, gained at least three votes to this actack. At Mr. Mergan's headquarters his fresults are broyac and jubilized, be defined that users of each of tenacous determination to raise or run. The Green's says he is confident that Mr. Pendleton will not be nominated on the first, secondary and to the first of the fir defensive, and come recognition of the lead position.

One fact is admitted on all sides, and that is if the scurrious circular had been windheld and within an hour of the caucus, Mr. Pendicton's hopes would have been completely baried out of sight, it is rumered to lead that that other damagner papers are to be agreed breadeast to morrow, but what candidate will be struck at is not yet known.

One there are hanlest may be griefly summed up as for

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 9.-Two slight shocks of earth-ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The failure of the old first of Jared & C. B. Helt, dealers in leather findings, is announced SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Nathan Porter was bur-

POFFSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 9.—Louis Plank was alled by a fall of slate in Bancroft's mins, near Ashland, this HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 9.—The Connecticut State contry Society's annual exhibition opened to day, and will emain open until Saturday.

UNITED AGAINST SILVER. THE BANKS JOINING HANDS FOR DEFENCE. MEETING REPRESENTING THE LEADING FINANCIAL

INSTITUTIONS OF NEW-YORK AND OTHER CITIES -URGING THAT BUSINESS BE PUT ON A GOLD BASIS-REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED AND GENERAL FINANCIAL CONFUSION PREDICTED SHOULD THE BLAND BILL BECOME A LAW-CON-GRESS TO BE MEMORIALIZED-APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE-ADDRESSES BY JOHN CUMINGS, FRANKLIN HAVEN, A. A. LOW, JOHN P. TOWN-SEND, JOHN A. STEWART, AND OTHERS.

The banks of New-York and Boston were fully epresented at the meeting in this city, vesterday, to take action on the silver question, and Philadelphia also sent representatives. Leading trust and insurance companies, and the mercantile classes, took part through prominent citizens. The report of the committee appointed on Saturday predicted that the Bland bill, if passed, would defeat resumption in 1879, destroy the value of Government bonds abroad, and produce general financial confusion. The committee recommended cooperation with the Treasury in preparing for resumption, and that a protest should be made against legislation which would disturb confidence and unsettle values. Putting business on a gold basis was preed, and it was suggested that, as the conversion of assets into gold would cost, at most, the premium paid, the public might fairly ask the banks to sacrifice this premium. A committee was appointed to memorialize Congress against the passage of the Silver Bill, and to secure the cooperation of other banks and financial institutions. Several addresses were made in approval of the report and resolutions.

ORGANIZATION AND ATTENDANCE.

The adjourned meeting of the representatives of the financial institutions to take action on the silver question was held yesterday at the Clearing House, at 1 p. m., and lasted over an hour. It was largely attended, the following well-known bankers of this and other cities being present:

Charles M. Fry, president of the Bank of New-York; William L. Jenkins, president of the Bank of America; J. D. Vermilye, president of the Merchants' National pelled from the Roman College and other houses occupied by them in the city. In March, 1874, Victor Emanuel ceicbrated, with great ceremony, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign. By his first wife, who died January 20, 1855, he had two sens-Humbert, the Crown Prince, and Amadeus, who was for a time King of Spain. His daughter Clotide married the Prince Napoleon—his daughter Pia the King of Portugal. He was himself, by a left-handle marriage, united to Rosa Verceliana, Countess of Montefore.

Victor Emanuel leaves behind him mainly the reputation of a brave soldier; but he had also a frankness and veracity of character which woo the respect and affection of the Italian people. He is said to have had a natural dislike, uncommon in royal personages, of forms and ceremonies. He was peculiarly averse to the reception of deputations and of personal congratulations. He was not, however, a man of intellectual tastes, nor of refinement in his pleasures. His amours, especially with women of the lower class, were numerous enough to tarted the company, R. H. L. H. Sazzo, School, Commental; W. A. Histi, Oriental; Schauber, Schem, Schemer, Geroge M. Groves, Bank of the Metropolity of the Company, R. H. L. H. Nazzo, Schemer, Geroge M. Groves, Bank of the Metropolity of the Company, R. H. L. H. Sazzo, Schemer, Geroge M. Groves, Bank of the Metropolity of the Company, R. L. Worden, Park; F. Chander, Schemer, Geroge M. Groves, Bank of the Republic George M. Groves, Bank of the Republic George M. Groves, Bank of the Republic H. May, Seamer's Savings; H. L. Hogue, Senting J. L. Worden, Park; F. Chander, Schemer, Geroga M. Stewer, Schemer, Geroga M. Stewer, Merchants R. Schemer, Geroga M. Groves, Bank of the Republic Company; F. O. French, Powhe t. Savings; John P. Walace, South Brooklyn Savings; John P. Walace, Geroga M. Groves,

The meeting was organized by the selection of William Dowd as chairman. Mr. Dowd said:

It gives me great satisfaction to see so many represen-tatives of other financial institution here to-day, feeling that a protest should be made on their part against in posing upon the financial and other industries of the country this attenuaced and ghostly shape called a dolcountry this attenuated and chostly shape called a dollar. I do not believe that this thing, if properly hyndled, can be put uson the country, for certainly you, gratismen, who represent savines benis and treat and insurance companies, will be opposed to a reduction of your assets to the extent of 10 per cent by violent legislation. It is of quite as much importance for the laboring man not to have the purchase-price of a day's labor reduced 8 or 10 per cent, as that purchase-price will be reduced 16 this bill is passed. I know no butcher or baller was will sell a dollar's worth of negt or bread for yell cents. I do not magine that it was contompleted that I should make a special; rather, that I should adhere to my province of presiding over your proceedings.

THE COMMITTEEL'S REPORT.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT. The following report was presented by George S. Coe, the chairman of the committee appointed at

First-Whatefied the substitution of sliver dollars of 41°42 grains. For the present gold dollars, as a local measure of value, would have upon the conduct of general toushess, and upon the institutions under our

one; and, cond—What measures can be recommended to save capitals from the loss which it is believed would reour copitals from the loss which it is believed would re-sult from such a change.

In respect to the first question, your committee would

mark That silver builton sufficient to make a dollar of 4104a grains can to-day be had for a fraction less than 90 cents in gold, so that the dollars which the proposed law could create, would at once reduce the standard onerenth, and strike that amount from the value of all outstanding debts and commercial obligations. The motal cycl of such caprations and arbitrary legislation, and its baneful effect to smaking public confidence in claims of their candidates with more than usual vicor.
The botels are more densely crowded than herelatore, and the groggeries are running to their full capacity. The and in bosening the ties that bind men tweether in civil life, are most obvious; but those consulcrations re beyond the strict line of our inquiry. Since the radioation of the war the currency of the country has givenore the debts of the people to each other bave our page, by-conflicted change. The progress toward obtain has been recognized as one of the equitable tion state have been incurred and distributed by natu-ed means. Capital in every form has made its neces-

gry sacrific s and contributions.

Thence sally of economy which has been forced upon people, has been widely recepted, and has produced bingle rt, problem results in discretised imports m other countries, while pureased infisity and skill dence he bloked the country throughout its wide extest with to at bounteous harvests, while its credit in value so man to his own, as have ours, in the English market. The public debt is being rapidly reduced, both as risen to within less than 3 per cent of pur value Priors of commodities have approximated, and In many instances have outlied the gold basis, and the means and forces at command of the Se retary of the Treasury are their efficiency by funds rapidly accountilating in advance, to insure the resumption of payments in sold coin an January 1, 1879, for which the Nation has solemnly pledged itself to its creditors throughout the world. in our favor, it is reasonable to expect, both to resum and to maintain specie payments upon the basis of the TRUE MEANING OF THE BLAND BILL.

country to encourage the reviving enterprise of its neo ole, and to aid in restoring a sound financial condition as it existed before the war. Under such eleminstances, it is proposed to suppliant the gold dollar, the measure of value established by commercial usage, and recognized and demanded in all the negotiations of the Governneut and in all the business of the people, for nearly half a century, as the legal standard of the Nation, and to establise a new one, which, although having a traditional and nominal place among the original and tegal coins, has had almost no existence in fact, as praclegal coins, has had almost no existence in fact, as practical money in trade. Among the forty millions of our living people, and among former generations, but few, very few, have ever seen a silver dollar of the United states of 4122 grains. This ancient coin, having new only a value in relation to the national dollar, known as such before the war and since, of about 90 to 100, it is proposed to revive from the dead past, and is erect as the standard measure for debts incurred in the United states, as well before as after it becomes entirened. Its dominion, it is proposed to extend aliae over past as well as over present and future transactions, and over both public and private obligations. At a time when